

Folklore as an Understanding of National Identity

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Annotation: This article deals with folklore, which is one of the most important elements in the social and cultural development of a nation.

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Every nation has its own national values that reflect its nationality, its past and present, and its aspirations. These values unite the people of that nation spiritually and stabilize their social life. It creates a sense of spiritual heritage for future generations. For this reason, one of the main tasks is to adhere to national traditions, to preserve values, to convey them to young people in their entirety in content and form. In the current period of relations between countries, regions, exchange of ideas and cultures, this issue should be taken more seriously. In the end, it is difficult to preserve the national spirit under the influence of extensive information. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to properly shape the thinking and tastes of the younger generation, who are dedicated to the future of society.

A person's thinking is inextricably linked with his inner world. It is important to get acquainted with the folklore of the people in order to develop the spirit of young people in a rich, well-educated and sensitive way, to form their love for the Motherland and the nation. Ethnoses are a valuable source of information about the emergence and formation of a nation. Getting acquainted (gain, obtain) with folklore teaches people to think freely and logically. Understands the logic behind the teachings and grows spiritually.

Mankind's thinking and learning are inextricably linked. Research on folk art has not lost its relevance before and during independence. The study of these sources using modern methods and new technologies is gaining popularity. In the process of getting acquainted with the folklore of the people, a perfect human type is formed, which is the eternal goal of the peoples of the East. In the process of artistic analysis, the behavior, character, and attitude of the people to the society are directed in the right direction.

The people have the ability to incorporate the most advanced and vibrant traditions in all aspects of the development of oral artistic thinking. At the most historical roots of this spiritual heritage, the traditions and customs associated with human spirituality have a special place in the chain of national values.

Folklore is another form of folk art; music, theater, street performances, fine arts, askiya, etc. - it synthesizes the art of baxshi as well as storytelling. The Uzbek people also have masterpieces of oral literature. The oral art of the Uzbek people is a product of the people created over the centuries and passed from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, from teacher to student. Because folklore works are not created as a result of the conscious activity of one person, but on the basis of the creative experience of an entire community.

Epics are also a source of information about the people's long history and way of life. The word "epic" is used in the sense of story, narrative, fame, adventure, description, and praise. The literary term refers to a large-scale epic work. The events described in the epics are grouped around a hero in the ideal of a single person, a people with extraordinary power. In fiction, there

are mainly epics created in two ways. The first is the epics that have been sung orally by bakhshis in folklore for centuries. For example, epics from the series "Alpomish", "Gorogly", "Malikai ayyor", "Ravshan", "Kuntugmish", "Rustamkhan" are examples of oral epics. Yusuf Khos Khojib's "Kutadgu bilig", Haydar Khorezmi's "Gul va Navruz", Alisher Navoi's "Hayrat ul abror", "Farhod va Shirin", "Layli va Majnun" are epics in written literature.

1. The epic "Alpomish" is one of the heroic epics. Ideas such as humanity, justice, true friendship, devotion to love, and a sense of homeland are sung in the poem.
2. Romantic epics. Epics such as "Yusuf and Ahmad", "Gorogly", "Kuntugmish", "Ravshan" are included in this category. Such epics are based on high feelings of love and courage.
3. Historical epics. Such epics include "Tulumbiy", "Shaibanikhan", "Tolganoy" created in the early twentieth century.

Epics are also one of the most important tools for raising the morale of a healthy child. For example, the epic "Alpomish" is one of the brightest examples of the ancient heroic epic. The epic depicts the feelings of heroism, courage, and bravery inextricably linked with the idea of patriotism. The heroes of the epic are closely connected with the people of Kungrad, sixteen tribes, the land of Boysun-Kungrad. Wherever they are, they will share the sorrows of this land, this land, they will live with nostalgia for this land. The patriotic feelings of the protagonists towards their tribe, people and country, especially in the second part of the epic, are described in a way that excites the reader. The protagonist of this epic is Alpomish. He embodies the heroic forces of the people, is a fierce enemy of evil and evil, a hero who can show the way to the welfare of the people, a cast image of the national epic. The events in the epic "Alpomish" are characterized by vitality and impact, the Uzbek national psyche, consisting of human qualities such as courage, devotion, sincerity, honesty, care, loyalty to a friend, patriotism and diligence. 'rinadi. Through such epics, the younger generation is brought up to be heroes, invincible, patriotic and selfless. Our ancestors are proud to know how brave and conscientious they were.

There are countless verses in the epic "Kuntugmish" that encourage children to work hard. He was the only son of the king, nicknamed Kilichkhan, Kuntugmish. At the age of fourteen, he learned the skills of swordsmanship, rifle shooting, javelin throwing, and archery, and became a prince in every way. The epic "Ravshan" is also a work that praises believers who can stand firm in the path of faith, glorifies goodness, courage and bravery, and condemns oppression and injustice. The heroes of the epic, Ravshan and Hasankhan, who have high human qualities, are pure in heart, just, courageous, who always fought against oppression and injustice, and extended a helping hand to the victims. The epic "Princess Ayyar" is one of the epics in the series "Gorogly". The epic describes such noble spiritual and moral qualities as honor, will, endurance, resourcefulness. The most noble qualities of Uzbek guys are reflected in the image of Avaz. Folk proverbs, proverbs and songs are widely used in the epic.

Mythological images, which appear in the mouths of the people and are passed down from generation to generation, play a key role in the formation of heroic fairy-tale and epic heroes. Such heroes, like the mythological image, do not oppose the evils of nature, but oppression and violence in the social system. Its content is deepened and sharpened by social ideas. It developed fantastic images that initially expressed the mysterious forces of nature, and later acquired a social character and became a representative of historical forces, reaching the level of images glorifying patriotism and heroism. Such images are depicted in the example of Alpomish, Kuntugmish, Ravshankhan.

A healthy child is not only physically fit, but most importantly, a sane child. Encouraging children to think logically is not about teaching them about common sense, but about instilling it in their lives. Only then can we form a healthy child in every way. The above-mentioned examples of folklore, their antiquity and the fact that they are considered to be the most reliable in the upbringing of children, should be included in the lives of children. We have a great goal in mind, which is to raise a healthy child, and only if we work hard to achieve this goal can we be

sure of the future of our children. We can completely protect them from evil forces such as "popular culture". This is a sign that the Uzbek people will live forever under the name of Uzbek.

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